

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

2012 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4

Analyze various ways in which government policies during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era contributed to a greater sense of French national identity in the period 1789 to 1815.

9–8 points

- Thesis is explicit and establishes linkages between government policies and national identity for both time periods.
- Organization is clear, consistently followed, and effective in support of the argument.
- Essay is well balanced, discussing both the French Revolution and Napoleonic periods, with well-developed linkages to national identity.
- Includes two or more government policies from each era, with well-developed linkages to national identity.
- May contain errors that do not detract from the argument.

7–6 points

- Thesis is explicit and responsive to the question.
- Organization is clear, is effective in support of the argument, but may not be consistently followed.
- Essay is balanced, discussing both the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods, with clear linkages to national identity.
- Includes at least one government policy from each era, with clear linkages to national identity and some development of linkage.
- May contain an error that detracts from the argument.

5–4 points

- Thesis is explicit; thesis may not simply paraphrase the question, but linkages to national identity may be vague.
- Organization is clear, is effective in support of the argument, but not be consistently followed.
- Essay shows some imbalance; one of the two periods may be addressed superficially without clear linkage to national identity.
- May develop the links between policy and identity well in one period or weakly in both periods.
- May contain a few errors that detract from the argument.

3–2 points

- Essay contains no explicit thesis or a thesis that merely repeats or paraphrases the prompt.
- Organization is unclear and ineffective.
- Essay shows serious imbalance; may not address one of the periods with any relevant policies or linkage to national identity.
- May have only one link between policies and national identity.
- May contain several errors that detract from the argument.

1–0 points

- There is no discernible attempt at a thesis.
- Essay shows no discernible organization.
- May be a narrative of the time periods, with no link to national identity.
- Lacks relevant links between policies and national identity.
- May contain numerous errors that detract from the argument.

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

2012 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4 (continued)

Question Analysis

The phrase “government policies” is intended to mean exactly that: decisions or actions taken by the French national government. The storming of the Bastille and the women’s march on Versailles are not examples of policies leading to national identity. The prompt describes the process as one-directional — government’s impact on national identity. Essays may discuss any of the governments during the Revolutionary period but need not discuss all the governments. For example, one essay may link the policies of Louis XVI in 1789 to inspiring a sense of national unity against the government, while another may link the National Assembly’s Declaration of the Rights of Man to a rising sense of citizenship and national unity.

The phrase “greater sense of French national identity” is intended to evoke the increasing likelihood of inhabitants of France thinking and acting as citizens of France rather than subjects of the monarchy or members of smaller groups (regional, corporate, civic identities, religious affiliations, etc.). Students might not have a sophisticated understanding of this concept, and few textbooks discuss it in depth. Essays that discuss emerging nationalism, national unity, feeling French (as opposed to feeling Catholic, for example), and other wording that clearly indicates that the student is linking government policies to a rising sense of identification with nation are all acceptable.

Examples of Linkages Between Policies and Identity

- Issuance of the Declaration of the Rights of Man establishes the government as the guarantor of individual rights and transforms inhabitants of France from subjects of the king to citizens of France.
- Abolition of Old Regime privileges changes people’s relationship to the state; it becomes more uniform.
- Wage and price controls (e.g., Le Chapelier Law, law of the maximum) establish government as the regulator of economy and protector of individuals’ economic interests.
- *Levee en masse* creates a citizen army and theoretically mobilizes all citizens into service of France. End of aristocratic monopoly in the military officer corps leads to promotion based on merit and broader participation in the higher ranks of a national army.
- Establishment of national festivals and the cult of the Supreme Being also promotes nationalism; government policies that weaken the independence of the Catholic Church (e.g., Civil Constitution of Clergy, closing of churches) weaken people’s attachment to a rival source of authority. Election of clergy also changes people’s relationship to the Church.
- “Rationalization” of administrative divisions (*départements*) weakens regional identities.
- Replacement of appointive offices with elective offices (mayor, departmental councils, judges, deputies, etc.) opens them to more citizens.
- Standardization of weights and measures (metric system) also weakens local identities.
- Napoleon’s promotion of state-run schools increases attachment to nation; teaching of standardized language breaks down local and regional identities.
- The Concordat of 1801 allows people to be both Catholic and French. Peasants in particular can now be loyal to the Church without challenging government authority.
- The Code Napoleon supersedes many local/regional laws and customs and reinforces national identity.
- French victories during the Revolutionary period and conquests under Napoleon encourage national pride; Revolutionary ideals give French people the sense that they have a mission to spread these ideals.
- Common enemies unite the French. Common enemies may be domestic (the Terror), foreign (the Coalitions, Britain, etc.), or both.

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

2012 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4 (continued)

Basic Question Timeline

1789

- May: Estates-General, Cahiers, and elections raise political consciousness.
- June: National Assembly, Tennis Court Oath (1789–1791 Constituent Assembly).
- July: Bastille, Great Fear.
- August: Declaration of the Rights of Man, revocation of noble privilege, abolition of feudalism.
- October: women's march to Versailles.
- National guard organized with elected officers — concept of the citizen soldier begins.

1790

- Nobles lose all privilege and become ordinary citizens.
- Civil Constitution of the Clergy.

1791

- Constitution, June — king attempts to flee.
- Provinces replaced with departments; economic unity — no internal tariffs, monopolies, guilds, workers' associations, strikes; nationalized church property — issued *assignats*.

1792

- War with Austria, Prussia, and émigrés — volunteer army.
- August — Parisians storm the Tuileries Palace; new elections held for a National Convention.
- September — monarchy ends; Republic established.
- Military victories occur and feudal privileges are abolished in conquered territories.

1793

- King guillotined.
- Factions in Convention — Jacobins (Mountain) and Girondins, with the Plain in between.
- Draft begun after Spain, Piedmont, and Britain join Prussia and Austria.
- Law of the Maximum — price controls.
- Committee of Public Safety — Reign of Terror begins.
- Names of streets changed; new calendar, metric system, new religion introduced; central bank established.
- August: levee en masse begins — all able-bodied single men between 18 and 25 are drafted.

1794

- Universal free primary education, for boys and girls, male and female teachers.
- Army continues to grow—750,000 men by end of year.
- June victories against Austria.
- Economic mobilization on home front to support army.
- July — Robespierre guillotined, terror ends, white terror begins.

1795

- Constitution of the Year III creates the Directory, 1795–1799.

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2012 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4 (continued)

1799–1815

- Coup of Brumaire; Napoleon centralizes power as first consul (lifetime first consul — 1802, emperor — 1804).
- 1801 The Concordat restores the Church.
- Civil Code (Napoleonic Code), meritocracy.
- Third Coalition 1805–1812 victories, European domination, more conscription.
- Continental System and naval war with Britain.
- Napoleon defeated, Bourbons restored.

The French Revolution of the late eighteenth century was a period of tumultuous change and reforms that had lasting implications. Inspired by the American Revolution & Enlightenment ideals, the French were united in their quest for "liberty, democracy, and fraternity." The increased sense of national identity in France was a result of the new republican culture of the Radical Phase, the liberty granted by various constitutions, and the exemplary leadership of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The citizens of France during this time of constant change were united in one way by the new culture of the Republican, or Radical Phase. When the National Convention came to power after the disbandment of the legislative assembly, a new popular culture was established. The traditional calendar was scrapped in favor of a new one that glorified Republican ideals and the months were given names that spoke of sophistication such as "Thermidor." National holidays were also created, religion's importance was played down, and the "Marseillaise" became the new national anthem. These new reforms made the citizens enthusiastic for the Republic and eager to be a part of this new French community. "Fraternity" was a common goal to make all citizens feel part of the country they loved.

The increased rights during the Revolution also encouraged people to feel proud of their national unity. The National Assembly, with its Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, affirmed the rights of many men to vote for the first time and gain literal rights such as free speech and right to own property. Even women

gained divorce & property rights, which made them also feel like they were free in their country. Rights, especially concerning property were also addressed in the Napoleonic Code, which reassured people of their belongings and ~~happy~~ content to be able to live the way they wanted to and enjoy the fruits of their labor.

National French identity was glorified and solidified under the rule of Napoleon, who proclaimed the First Empire and promised to make France great again ^{as the reign of Louis XIV was.} These promises rallied people to support him because naturally, as a people, they wanted to feel superior and great. Napoleon reaffirmed this national feeling by participating in foreign conquests to rally the people's spirit, such as conquering areas of the Holy Roman Empire and establishing the Confederacy of the Rhine. Also, he introduced the Napoleonic Code, a legal code that outlined the rights of the people, made a centralized French bank, and improved the government such as the bureaucracy. These important reforms increased France's wealth and international standing, and the French people were glad to call this charismatic and little man their ruler.

The period from 1789 to 1815, which included the French Revolution and Napoleonic Era, witnessed important policies that made the French feel proud to be a part of the grand nation. National identity was reinforced by the free, nationalistic culture of the National Convention, the new rights granted to them under constitutions that made citizens feel liberalized and helpful in governing France, and the promising leadership of Napoleon who promised to bring glory to the French.

Nationalism grew exponentially in France during the period from 1789 to 1815. The French Revolution, followed by Napoleon's rule, set the groundwork for a widely nationalistic state through various government policies. The levée en masse, during the French Revolution, the Code Napoleon during Napoleon's reign and Napoleon's successful foreign policy all attributed to the growing sense of national pride within France.

At the end of the French Revolution, during the reign of Terror, the Jacobins called together a levée en masse, which was a country-wide draft into the army. This revolutionary army fostered nationalism because the entire country was fighting together, and bringing change to the French political system. Additionally, ~~the slogan~~ "fraternité" at the French Revolution had a slogan and brought a sense of pride and equality.

~~to add~~

Once Napoleon took over, after the directory's rule, he began instituting liberalizing policies, and was acting as a direct product of the French Revolution. The Code Napoleon ~~was~~ served to again increase nationalism within the country, because ~~the~~ the economy was improving, industrialization was increasing as was education. Furthermore,

the propaganda that was involved with the Code. Napoleon also fostered nationalisation. Napoleon's painter, David, produced a painting of Napoleon signing the Code Napoleon ~~while~~ while wearing a army outfit and sitting near a French flag. the propaganda reinforced the French people's belief that Napoleon was making all the changes they had desired going into the Revolution. While Napoleon's domestic actions ~~as~~ created

national pride and content French citizens, his foreign ~~policy's~~ policies were most important in ~~the~~ analyzing the rise of nationalism in France. Up until

1814, Napoleon, a military genius, had ~~brought~~ ^{led} France ~~into~~ ^{through} many wars and ~~had won them all~~ ^{achieved victory every time}. This success

in foreign affairs increased enrolment into the army and national pride across the country. Napoleon's well-devised invasions and organized battle plans had allowed France to gain new territories and become one of the most powerful nations in Europe. Along with these victories, Napoleon continued to ~~produce~~ produce propaganda for his battles, ~~and~~ which further increased French Nationalism.

Beginning in the French Revolution ~~and~~ ~~with~~ and continuing on through most of Napoleon's reign, France experienced an increase in national pride.

The Revolution began to unite the nation through their

goals as the level on mass, as throughout
Napoleon's rule, he was able to increase the nation's
pride with his domestic liberalizations, specifically in
the Code Napoleon, his foreign war success, and
the propaganda he used to emphasize both ~~of~~ aspects
~~of~~ of his government.

The French era of Revolution and Napoleon & shaped modern France ~~to~~ tremendously. The ~~was~~ violent but effective policies introduced helped put France where it is today. The result of the French Revolution (reforms) and the imperialistic ambition of Napoleon all contributed to a greater French identity.

To begin, from the meeting of the Estates-General ~~to~~ until the final "death by guillotine", the French Revolution shaped modern-day France. When the "fish-women" charged the Palace of Versailles, forcing the royal family to leave Paris, it showed the French would go to any limit to achieve proper reform. The storming of the Bastille also showed the French would ~~go~~ do anything to get what they wanted. By violently killing the Bastille guards looking for weapons and grain, it is just another example of how far the French would go to get a name for the 3rd Estate. The Third Estate was everyone of France, except the clergy and nobility. They were fed up with unfair taxation and unequal representation. & Thus, quite clearly, this Estate ~~would go to any extent to achieve~~ ~~at this point~~ would go to any extent to achieve

proper taxation for the nobility and equal representation in government. The third Estate's Revolution in late-eighteenth century added to a greater sense of French ^{national} identity tremendously.

Napoleon Bonaparte's imperialistic ambition also aided the rise of French national identity after the French Revolution. ~~After~~ with ~~great~~ French nationalism rising dramatically, Napoleon was a great leader for French expansion. When Napoleon sold the vast area of land to the United States, it showed he would do anything to prepare for a war in Europe. This massive amount of money received from this massive amount of land resulted in ~~the~~ preparation of war for all of France. Colonizing all over Europe, Napoleon ~~showed~~ ^{paved} the way for future nineteenth century imperialism and further improved the sense of French national identity.

The end reforms of the French Revolution and the increasing thirst for colonies via Napoleon aided ~~French~~ France's rise of identity from 1789 to 1815. Although extremely violent and possibly unethical methods, the Napoleonic ~~era~~ and Revolutionary

403

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

eraz helped ~~to~~ tremendously increase French nationalism. This new-found nationalism helped transform France into the successful nation it is today.

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

2012 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 4

Overview

This question required students to link government policies during both the French Revolution and the Napoleonic period to the development of national identity. To respond fully to the question, students needed to discuss at least two policies/linkages for each period.

Sample: 4A

Score: 9

This essay has a clear thesis. The essay deals with two aspects of government policy during the Revolutionary period (official symbols of national culture and the *Declaration of Rights of Man*) and offers very well developed links to national identity. For the Napoleonic period, it deals with three aspects of government policy (foreign conquests, the Napoleonic Code, centralizing of the economy and government) and also provides well-developed links to identity. The essay earned a score higher than 8 because the linkages are clearly drawn and highly developed for both periods.

Sample: 4B

Score: 6

This essay has an adequate thesis. It discusses one aspect of government policy linked to national identity for the Revolutionary period and two aspects of government policy linked to identity for the Napoleonic period. The essay did not earn a score of 7 because the discussion of the Revolutionary period is minimal. It received higher than a score of 5 because it meets minimum standards for thesis, organization, evidence, and lack of errors.

Sample: 4C

Score: 2

This essay has a thesis but discusses no policies for the Revolutionary period. It discusses one policy for the Napoleonic period (territorial expansion) and links it only weakly to the growth of national identity. The essay did not earn a score of 3 because it attempts only one minimally explained linkage. It was scored higher than 1 because it has a thesis and one linkage between policy and national identity.